



BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of Folkestone

During the Year 1906,

BY

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**To which is appended the Annual Report of
the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1906.**

FOLKESTONE :
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SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1907.

DISTRICT	-	-	Folkestone Urban District.	
AREA	-	-	-	2,321 Acres.
POPULATION (estimated to middle of 1906)	-	-	35,500.	
BIRTH RATE	-	-	-	19· per 1,000.
DEATH RATE (gross)	-	-	10·5	„
„ (corrected)	-	-	10·5	„
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	-	128·8	per 1,000 births registered	
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	-	-	1·2 per 1,000.	
DIARRHEA „	-	-	1·1 „	
PHTHISIS „	-	-	·9 „	
TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS	-	-	-	113.



Borough of Folkestone.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOLKESTONE,
JANUARY, 1907.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Geological Formation.—The geological strata visible are of the cretaceous age, with here and there superficial deposits of loam and brick earth. The town is built mainly on the “Folkestone

beds," the upper-most member of the lower green sand. These beds are about 90ft. in thickness; they consist of light fawn coloured sands with layers and concretionary masses of siliceous lime stone, and are well seen in section in the cliffs on both sides of the harbour. Below these are the "Sandgate beds" visible on the shore where the shingle has been washed away. They consist of dark slate coloured clayey sand, which holds up a good deal of water that has percolated through the sandy beds above. There is consequently a tendency to slip in the case of the latter, and thus to cover and obscure the "Sandgate beds" with the debris. These formations dip gently to the north-east, and about half a mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment behind the town, the gault comes on above the "Folkestone beds." This is a stiff bluish clay, 100 feet thick, forming a belt of stiff land, averaging half a mile in breadth, all along the base of the hills. It appears in section in the cliffs to the east of the harbour over-lying the "Folkestone beds" and dipping gradually till it reaches sea level in East Wear Bay beyond Copt Point. It eventually disappears under the "Chloritic marl" which forms the base of the chalk. This marl is full of dark green grains of glauconite, and was formerly considered to be a local representative of the Upper Green Sand. Above this comes the chalk escarpment which is the eastern extremity of the

North Downs. In the immediate neighbourhood only the lower and middle divisions of the formation are present.

Vital Statistics.

Population.—Estimated to the middle of the year the population may be considered to be 35,500. This is slightly below the logarithmic increase, but I think it is a fair estimate taking into account the number of houses untenanted throughout the District.

Births.—During the year the total number of births registered was as follows :

Males	...	...	331
Females	...	...	344
			<hr/> 675 <hr/>

This includes 18 illegitimate children. The birth rate for the estimated population is 19·0 per 1,000.

This is the lowest birth rate recorded during the past fourteen years. There having been a steady diminution during the last seven.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered within the District was 375, giving a gross death rate of 10·5 per 1,000.

Deaths among non-residents occurring in Public Institutions in the District numbered 25. Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the District numbered 27. Therefore the nett deaths at all ages belonging to the District were 377 and the corrected death rate is 10.5 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths registered under one year of age was 87, giving the Infant Mortality Rate of 128.8. Table V gives a detailed return of the deaths from stated causes, in weeks and months, of those under one year of age, for the different Wards for the District as a whole.

On referring to Table V it will be noticed that 68 or 78 per cent. of the total number of Infantile deaths occurred under the headings II and III, that is from Diarrhoeal and Wasting Diseases, viz :—32 from the former and 36 from the latter. These two classes of disease may be included under the heading of preventible diseases. In my last annual report I drew attention to the disparity between the infantile death rates for the three wards, giving also the reasons for it. The same difference is apparent this year, and I would refer you to what I there reported upon as the cause, and the steps taken to attempt to reduce this death rate. What is most needed however is instruction to the mothers of families how to properly rear their offspring, aided by supervision, to see that these instructions are properly carried out. The co-operation of District Visitors and Nurses might very well be solicited, especially if they were encouraged to make themselves competent by undergoing a course of instruction, which you could, with advantage, take upon yourselves to render available.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table I.
FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics during 1906 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT			Deaths in the District.	Deaths registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.				
			Under 1 year of age.		Rate.*								
			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1896	26,900	643	23.9	79	122.0	338	12.5	37	39	24	323	12.0	
1897	27,600	667	24.1	101	151.0	423	15.1	15	42	19	400	14.4	
1898	28,250	662	23.4	118	178.2	440	15.5	22	32	21	429	15.1	
1899	29,600	744	25.1	114	153.2	446	15.0	34	44	25	427	14.4	
1900	29,900	698	23.3	82	117.4	406	13.5	53	46	25	385	12.8	
1901	30,490	705	23.1	113	160.0	443	14.5	42	16	24	451	14.7	
1902	31,300	727	23.2	83	114.1	390	12.6	61	12	17	399	12.7	
1903	32,150	735	22.8	84	114.2	384	11.9	21	15	23	392	12.1	
1904	33,700	699	20.7	109	143.0	395	11.7	54	14	30	411	12.6	
1905	34,770	682	19.6	74	108.3	357	10.2	44	9	24	372	10.6	
Averages for years 1896-1905		30,466	696	22.9	95	136.1	402	13.2	38	26	23	398	13.1
1906	35,500	675	19.0	87	128.8	375	10.5	60	25	27	377	10.5	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered by water) {, 2,321.

At Census of 1901, { 30,379
Number of inhabited houses 5,379
Average number of persons per house..... 5.6

[SEE OVER.

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
1. Victoria Hospital. 2. Sanatorium. 3. St. Andrew's Convalescent Home 4. York House Nursing Home.	1. Elham Union Workhouse.	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District ?	No.	

Folkestone Urban District.—Table II.

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table 1 as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(C) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions.

(2) Constituents of living in public institutions, whether with or without the district, are to be allotted to the addressees of the deceased.

(3) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several classes in Part III.

equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I and IV; thus, the totals of sub-columns a , b , and c should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3 and 12 respectively of Table I: the gross total of the sub-columns c should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV, and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						No. of cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.						
	At Age†—Years.						Total cases notified in each Locality.						
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 upwards.	West Ward	North Ward	East Ward	West Ward	North Ward	East Ward
Small Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	13	12	7	6	...	7	21	9	5	15	9
Diphtheria.....	37	...	...	...	1	2	10	1	1	8	5	...	...
Membranous Croup.....	14	...	...	...	24	10	3	...	9	21	19	9	16
Erysipelas	49	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	4	6	1	3	6
Scarlet fever.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Enteric fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague.....*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	113	...	25	38	22	27	1	21	56	36	17	40	27

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table IV.
 Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1906.
 (See Notes at Back.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, "Residents" whether of non-Residents or whether occurring in or beyond the District.												Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the Districts.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.													
Small-pox	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Measles	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet-fever	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup	1	1	...
Group
Fever
{ Typhus
{ Enteric
{ Other continued
Epidemic influenza	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...
Cholera
Plague
Diarrhoea. (See notes at back)	...	40	32	6	...	...	...	1	1	4	25	11	2
Enteritis. (See notes at back)
Puerperal fever. (See notes at back)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Brucellosis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Phtisis. (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	32	...	3	2	1	...	6	25	1	4	10	18
Other tubercular diseases	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	6	1
Cancer, malignant disease. (See notes at back)	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	21	15	13	11
Bronchitis	23	3	4	1	1	5	15	9	6	8	...
Pneumonia	...	20	4	4	1	1	1	7	4	3	7	10	3
Pleurisy
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...
Alcoholism	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver
Venereal diseases	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	4
Premature birth	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Diseases and accidents of parturition	...	37	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	8	10
Heart diseases	...	11	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	3	4	4	7
{ Accidents	6	...	...	4	4	3	3	1	2	3	3
{ Suicides	127	22	1	4	4	35	61	47	44	36	23
All other causes	377	87	16	8	15	126	125	119	136	122	60
All causes	...	377	87	16	8	15	126	125	119	136	122	60	

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

(a) In Table IV. all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-Residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.

(b) See notes on Table I, as to meaning of "Residents" and "Non-Residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to be dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

In addition, and as regards deaths of children *under one year of age*, under the heading "Diarrhoea" in column 3 (Table IV.) are to be included all deaths classified as "Diarrhoeal" diseases in Table V.

Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV., are to be included only deaths *over one year of age* registered as due to Enteritis, Mucous-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

(f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhous, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyrexia, Septicemia, Sepsis, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri-and-Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

(g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel haemorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.

(h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.

(i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Serofulosa.

(j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

Table V.—WHOLE DISTRICT.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Causes.	Certified Causes.	Uncertified Causes.	1 Week.	1 Month.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	4-5 Weeks.	5-6 Weeks.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year
Common Infect.																	
Small-pox	...	...	...											
Chicken-pox	...	...	...											
Measles	...	...	...											
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...											
Diphtheria: Oroup	...	...	...											
Whooping Cough	...	...	...											
Diarrhoea, all forms...																	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...											
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...											
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal																	
Catarrh	...	...	...											
Premature Birth	8	2	2	4	1	2	7	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	1	30	
Congenital Defects	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tuberculosis																	
Meningitis																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19	7	3	6	35	4	5	13	4	4	4	6	5	5	2	87	
legitimate	657.																
Births in the year																	
legitimate infants	85.																
illegitimate	18.																
Deaths in the year of																	
legitimate infants	85.																
illegitimate infants	2.																
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages,—	377.																

Population estimated to middle of 1906,—35,500.

Births in the year { legitimate 657.
illegitimate 18.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 85.
illegitimate infants 2.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages,—377.

Table V.—WEST WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

Table V.—NORTH WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.		1-2 Weeks.		2-3 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.		1 Month.		Total under 1 Month.		1-2 Months.		2-3 Months.		3-4 Months.		5-6 Months.		6-7 Months.		7-8 Months.		8-9 Months.		9-10 Months.		10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.		Total Deaths.		under 1 year	
All Causes.	Certified	... Uncertified	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...
Small-pox							
Chicken-pox							
Measles							
Scarlet Fever							
Diphtheria : Croup							
Whooping Cough							
Diarrhea, all forms...							
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis							
Gastro-enteritis							
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal							
Catarrh							
Premature Birth							
Congenital Defects							
Injury at Birth							
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation							
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus							
Tuberculous Meningitis							
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes							
Mesenterica							
Other Tuberculous Diseases							
Erysipelas							
Syphilis							
Rickets							
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)							
Convulsions							
Bronchitis							
Laryngitis							
Pneumonia							
Suffocation, overlying							
Other Causes							
	7	5	2	3	17	3	2	10	4	2	4	4	2	2	1	51																					

Population estimated to middle of 1906,—14,484.

Births in the year
 { legitimate 332.
 illegitimate 7.

Deaths in the year of
 { legitimate infants 49.
 illegitimate infants 2.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages,—136.

Table V.—EAST WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Causes.		Certified Uncertified		Under 1 Week.		1 Week.		2 Weeks.		3 Weeks.		1 Month.		2 Months.		3 Months.		4-5 Months.		6-7 Months.		7-8 Months.		8-9 Months.		9-10 Months.		10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.		More than 1 year		Total Deaths		Total Deaths under 1 year	
Small-pox	1	1	1					
Chicken-pox	1	1	1				
Measles	1	1	1				
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1				
Diphtheria : Croup	1	1	1				
Whooping Cough	1	1	1				
Diarrhoea, all forms...	1	1	8				
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	1	1	2				
Gastro-enteritis	1	1	8				
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal	1	1	8				
Catarrh	1	1	8				
Premature Birth	4	4	4				
Congenital Defects	3	3	3				
Injury at Birth	1	1	1				
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	1	1	1				
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4	4	4				
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	1				
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes	1	1	1				
Mesenterica	1	1	1				
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	1				
Erysipelas	1	1	1				
Syphilis	1	1	1				
Rickets	1	1	1				
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	1	1				
Convulsions	1	1	1				
Bronchitis	1	1	1				
Laryngitis	1	1	1				
Pneumonia	1	1	1				
Suffocation, overlying	1	1	1				
Other Causes	1	1	1				
	7	2																														2	3	2	1	24		

Population estimated to middle of 1906,—9,375.

Births in the year
 { legitimate 215.
 illegitimate 8.

Deaths in the year of
 { legitimate infants 24.
 illegitimate infants 0.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages,—122.

Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 44 deaths.

The following table shows the deaths caused by these diseases during the past 10 years.

		1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Smallpox	...	...			nil						
Measles	...	...	1	0	7	0	8	3	12	0	9
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	...	8	2	1	6	5	6	0	2	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	2	10	7	0	5	13	13	12	4	2
Typhus	...	...			nil						
Simple, continued	...				nil						
Typhoid	...	...	4	8	16	5	3	6	2	1	0
Diarrhoea	...	...	31	53	55	31	22	22	9	47	15
Scarlet Fever	...	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		48	73	86	42	43	51	39	63	32	44
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Zymotic death rate for the 10 years is as follows:—

1897	...	...	1.6
1898	...	...	2.5
1899	...	...	2.9
1900	...	...	1.4
1901	...	...	1.4
1902	...	...	1.6
1903	...	...	1.2
1904	...	...	1.8
1905	...	...	0.9
1906	...	...	1.2

Scarlet Fever.—There have been 49 notifications of this disease, none of which however proved fatal.

The distribution of notifications over the year was as follows :—

	West Ward.	North Ward.	East Ward.
1st Quarter	nil	nil	nil
2nd Quarter	4	7	3. =14
3rd Quarter	5	9	6. =20
4th Quarter	0	5	10. =15
	—	—	—
	9	21	19. =49
	—	—	—

Forty-four or 89 per cent. of these cases were isolated at the Sanatorium.

The cases in the second quarter in the West Ward, included an imported case from the Continent, besides one other; who evidently contracted the disease whilst away for a holiday at Easter time, and was the cause of infection of another fellow lodger.

In the North Ward 5 cases occurred in a circumscribed area, due to contact with an unrecognised case.

In the Third Quarter, two of those notified in the West Ward were distinctly imported, the other three together, with the majority of those from the North Ward being due to an outbreak caused by contact with an unrecognised case from Palmerston Street in the North Ward.

In the East Ward four cases occurred in one family, who were found to be in the disquematting stage without medical attendance. One other case was due to this cause.

In the Fourth Quarter, three cases from the North Ward occurred in one house, these besides one other case, and several from the East Ward were due to infection arising from an outbreak in the Sandgate district. Three others in the latter Ward being infected by a mild case that was not diagnosed till peeling had commenced.

In consequence of the outbreak at Sandgate, it was found necessary to close the Sandgate Schools, which are situated in your district, for a period of seven weeks, from September 24th to November 12th.

Diphtheria.—There have been 37 notifications of this disease, one of which proved fatal in the case of a child aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, moribund when admitted to the Sanatorium.

The distribution of the cases over the year was as follows :—

	West Ward	North Ward	East Ward		
1st Quarter ...	2	7	0	=	9
2nd Quarter ...	2	5	4	=	11
3rd Quarter ...	1	5	3	=	9
4th Quarter ...	2	4	2	=	8
	—	—	—	—	—
	7	21	9	=	37
	—	—	—	—	—

Twenty-nine or 78 per cent. of these cases were isolated at the Sanatorium.

The majority of the cases occurred in the North Ward, due to a slight outbreak at the Victoria Hospital in the second quarter, and also to some cases in a laundry, which necessitated the removal of several contacts to the Sanatorium for observation. This action certainly did much towards limiting the outbreak. There was no evidence of extension through the medium of schools, as only 12 out of the total were of the school-attending age.

Typhoid Fever.—There have been 11 notifications during the year.

The first case, occurring in January, had contracted the disease outside the Borough. The next case occurred in September ; this also was an imported case, the patient being ill on arrival from the Soudan. Three other cases were notified in this month, all being of local origin. Two of these were adults, the third being a telegraph boy of 15. Serious sanitary defects were found in the homes of each case, otherwise there was no common cause to connect these with another. Two cases were notified in each of the succeeding months, the last case was imported, the patient having contracted the disease whilst visiting a relative at Paddock Wood, who was ill with typhoid fever. Of the remaining five, two came from one house. I failed to trace any common cause for these cases. As diarrhoea was very prevalent during these months, infection may have been conveyed by some mild and unrecognized cases of enteric fever that were thought to be simply diarrhoea. This is very probable, as one case of typhoid treated in the Sanatorium ran a course which bears out this theory, and until Diarrhoea is made notifiable, and brought thereby more under the immediate notice of the sanitary authority, such instances are likely to recur.

Ten out of the eleven cases notified, or 90 per cent., were isolated in the Sanatorium.

Of the four cases notified in the West Ward, three were imported.

Diarrhoea.—The deaths from this disease numbered 40 and account for 90 per cent. of the deaths due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases. The death rate is 1·1 per 1,000. Of the total number, 4 occurred in the first half of the

year, the remaining 36 being distributed as shown below :—

	Deaths.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Mean Tem.
July	0	.94	12	67.9
August	5	.68	10	70.6
September	21	1.77	11	65.6
October	5	4.02	17	60.7
November	4	6.35	21	53.2
December	1	2.59	18	42.3
	—			
	36			

The distribution as regards Wards was as follows :—

West Ward	...	...	4
North „	...	...	25
East „	...	...	11
	—		
	40		
	—		

This disease, which is most in evidence during the third quarter of the year, was prolonged, on account of the dryness and abnormal heat into the last quarter, both October and November showing results of its persistence.

The 4-foot earth thermometer did not attain 56° F. till the last week in July, it then rose to 57° in the beginning of August, and maintained the rise till after the middle of September, it then receded to and remained in the neighbourhood of 56° till near the end of October. The mean temperature of the air for each month is shown above, and as a consequence of the continued warm weather, the prevalence of horse flies was noticed for a much longer period than is usually the case.

The rainfall during the 3rd quarter was insignificant in amount, and it was not till October that there was sufficient in

amount to have the necessary cleansing effect that appears to be so essential in checking an epidemic of this disease, as nearly one half of the total for this month was not measured till the last three days of the month.

As usual the incidence was heaviest in the North and East Wards, the cases occurring in the West Ward being chiefly confined to small class houses, similar to those usually existing in the other two.

The proximity to dwellings of Allotment Gardens with their attendant rubbish heaps and decaying vegetable matter, which are simply breeding grounds for flies, appears to have considerable influence on the incidence of the disease, and I should like to see something done to mitigate this source of nuisance. Instructions might be issued requiring all such collections of refuse to be promptly burnt when they are in the vicinity of houses.

The usual precautions, as regards street cleansing and scavenging, were attended to, and the milk supply was closely watched. It is however in the homes of the consumers themselves that the chief dangers of pollution of the milk lies and until they recognise and acquire habits of cleanliness and ordinary care, recurrence of epidemics of this fatal disease, under conditions favourable to its requirements, will take place.

It has been pointed out the vast majority of the cases occur in "bottle-fed" infants, those fed on the breast being rarely attacked, the latter, beside being fed naturally, escape the risks unavoidably associated with milk obtained from other sources. In some cases bottle feeding is a necessary supplement, and it is to these that advice can be given.

It is very necessary to have early knowledge of the presence and extent of prevalence of the disease. This can best be acquired by adding Diarrhoea to the List of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during the third quarter of the year. Instruction and precautions to be taken can then be given in pamphlet form and verbally by inspectors, or by lady visitors on the lines already pointed out in a former paragraph.

Measles and Whooping Cough.—There were a few cases of these diseases during the year, the remains of the epidemic of the previous year. One death occurred from the former, and two from the latter.

Phthisis.—Thirty-two deaths occurred from this disease, and ten others were registered under the heading of “Other Tubercular Diseases.”

The death rates respectively being .9 and .2 per 1,000 or 1.1 per 1000 for the two combined. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a steady diminution in the above rate during the past five years, as the following table shows :—

Phthisis death rate.				
1902	...	...	...	1.7
1903	...	...	...	1.4
1904	...	...	...	1.3
1905	...	...	...	1.2
1906	...	...	...	1.1

In 1899 I reported on this disease, and in consequence certain recommendations in that report were adopted, notably the disinfection of houses after the death or removal of phthisical patients, the distribution of leaflets containing instructions, etc., for such patients, and the bacteriological examination of milk. It appears now as if this action was bearing fruit.

This year 54 samples of milk have been submitted to bacteriological examination, and in no instance was there any suspicion of tubercular mischief. The results from this examination have been more satisfactory each year, but this is the first year, since its inauguration, that this highly satisfactory result has been attained. This is a proof that retailers of milk are taking more precautions as regards the health of the cows supplying milk into the borough.

Cancer.—The deaths returned under this disease number 39, giving a death rate of 1·1 per 1,000

Water Supply.—With the exception of some 20 houses, the whole district is supplied by the Folkestone Waterworks Company, which derives its supply mainly from a deep well in the chalk, situated at Standen in the Alkham Valley, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east of the town. There is also a deep well in the lower greensand at the Shearway Works, situated at the foot of the hills, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the north-west of the town, and close to the reservoirs. These two wells yield on an average 800,000 gallons and 500,000 gallons respectively per diem. A further supply of some 300,000 gallons is derived from a tunnel in the chalk immediately behind the reservoirs. A third deep well exists in the chalk formation at Lydden, about one mile to the N.E. of that at Standen, the yield from which is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons per diem. So far this well has not been drawn upon, but the mains are ready laid for future use.

The capacity of the reservoirs, which are five in number and concreted throughout, is 20,000,000 gallons. Into these the water from the above-mentioned wells is pumped, and is distributed, through the mains, to the various parts of the district, by the force of gravity.

The supply is constant throughout, and no complaints have reached me as to quantity or quality.

Till last year I have always taken samples of water once a quarter for both chemical and bacteriological examination. This year, however, I was instructed that no samples were to be taken for analysis. I believe this resolution was arrived at on account of expense, and also because samples were taken monthly by the company officials. I have certainly, through the courtesy of the company, had access to these reports, which however, are only the result of chemical analyses of samples taken from reservoirs, wells, &c., on the company's own property, and I have always met with every facility from the directors and official who render me much assistance. I must nevertheless point out to you that it is your duty to ensure a pure and sufficient supply of water to your district. This can only be done by taking samples for analysis from the mains within your boundary. I trust you will therefore revert to your previous custom, and instruct me to take samples periodically.

I enclose the latest copy of a chemical analysis made by Mr. Sidney Harvey of Canterbury, Analyst for the Folkestone Waterworks Company.

[COPY.]

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,
Watling Chambers,
Canterbury,

17th December, 1906.

Water Analysis—Folio 14026.

The Folkestone Water Company.

Sample marked as below.

Received 17th December, 1906.

N.B.—All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

Description or Number of Sample.	“From Standen.”
Appearance	Clear.
Colour	Green—blue.
Smell	None.
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.82.
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.14.
Ammonia	0.0004.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0011.
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.016.
Hardness before boiling (total)	18.9.
Hardness after boiling (permanent)	3.1.
Total Solid Matter	22.89.
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	Slight and unimportant.

Remarks.—The above results are satisfactory throughout and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination calls for no adverse remarks.

(Signed) SIDNEY HARVEY.

Public Analyst, Borough of Folkestone.

Bakehouses.—These, the number of which is 40, have been regularly inspected, and generally found satisfactory. As before pointed out, a bye-law, requiring provision for accommodation for hanging up the clothing of the employees, might with advantage be framed.

Housing of the Working Classes.—Two houses have been voluntarily closed in order to render them fit for human habitation. This required no order, and the work having been done, they have been allowed to be occupied. Both houses were situated in Peter Street.

Slaughter Houses.—There are six registered Slaughter Houses and one licensed yearly. These have been regularly inspected. The yard paving and drains of one were found to be defective and have been relaid.

The position of some of these houses, situated as they are in the most crowded area of the town, is highly objectionable from a hygienic as well as a humane point of view. The Abattoi principle, which also gives better facilities for the inspection of meat, so necessary since the latest report of the Commission, is infinitely more desirable, and deserves your earnest consideration.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse, Etc.—This work is carried out by the Corporation. The refuse, both house and trade, is collected in covered carts from all premises at least three times a week, and from the busiest parts of the town and large hotels more frequently. All refuse is now disposed of in the Destructor, which has been working very satisfactorily. I have received no complaints of nuisance arising from the Destructor this year.

Sewer and Drainage Works.—The following sewers have been found to be defective, and require relaying :—

Alexandra Street.

Also the sewer draining the west side of Castle Hill Avenue, from Bouverie Road West to the Pleasure Gardens. The number of houses re-drained this year is 41.

As regards the sewer outfall, the condition is much the same as reported last year. Application has been made to Local Government Board to erect automatic screens. If this is allowed, that portion of the sewage which offends the eye will be removed, but sewage polluted water, with its attendant risks, will still find its way into the harbour.

House-to-House Inspection.—This work has been interrupted this year. On account of pressure of other work, I have had to postpone personal inspection, but this will be continued during the current year.

The “Green Lane” referred to in my last report has been taken in hand, and tar-asphalted throughout.

Sanitary Administration.—The following Adoptive Acts and Bye-Laws are in force in the district :—

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, adopted in 1896.

The Public Health Amendment Act, adopted in 1890.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, adopted in 1890.

Bye-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, allowed in 1880.

Bye-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, allowed in 1858.

Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, allowed in 1889.

A Bye-Law under the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, re Water Closets.

Bye-Laws with respect to Slaughter Houses, replacing the Bye-laws made in 1858, which were defective and antiquated.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1885.

A Bye-Law to regulate the keeping of animals on premises, so as not to be injurious to health, etc.

Midwives Act, 1902.—The Kent County Council have delegated their powers under this Act to the Local Authority of the Urban District, who have deputed the Medical Officer of Health to supervise the working of it.

Nine persons have been registered as Midwives this year, as against eight last year. These names have been forwarded to the Central Board.

During the year, 172 cases were attended by these midwives, representing about twenty-six per cent. of the total number of births registered.

Ten notices of midwives having required medical assistance were received, also one notice of the death of a child, 37 hours old, having occurred before medical aid, which had been sent for, arrived.

Cases of Puerperal Fever in midwives practice	...	1
Death of mother	...	0
Suspension on account of Puerperal Fever	...	1
Notices of still-births	...	0
Reported for negligence, to Central Board	...	0
Suspensions sine die	...	0
Unregistered women practising as midwives	...	2

One death of a mother from Puerperal Fever occurred in the practise of one of these women, the child being illegitimate.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.—Enclosed is a table provided by request of the Secretary of State, showing the number of inspections, defects found, and other matters dealing with the working of this Act.

Until recently, employers have been very remiss in sending in the lists of their out-workers, which they are required to do

twice a year. For neglect of this duty they are liable to prosecution. Notice of this liability should be given, and the necessity for regularly sending in these lists impressed upon them.

Infectious Hospitals.

The Smallpox Hospital, situate at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about half-a-mile N.E. of the town, is a wooden structure, containing two wards, capable of accommodating four patients and two nurses. There is also sufficient space for the erection of further pavilions if necessary. There is, however, no fencing around the grounds, which is a serious defect. No cases have been admitted during the year.

Sanatorium.—This institution stands, enclosed by an iron fence, on $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, on the eastern boundary of the town. The buildings consist of an administrative block, 3 ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, a disinfecting chamber with a Thresh's steam disinfecter, boiler house, and carriage lodge. The old administrative building is now used as an observation block, and contains three single bedded wards. The original ward block usually occupied by scarlet fever patients, contains 7 wards, providing 16 beds. It is still closed as, until certain alterations have been carried out, I cannot recommend or approve its re-occupation. The New Ward Block, opened in 1898, is now used for scarlet fever patients. The block contains 2 wards, accommodating 12 beds. The temporary Iron Block of two wards, and containing 20 beds, is used for Diphtheria cases.

Owing to the limited accommodation, it was found necessary to treat the Typhoid cases also in this block, and on one occasion, for a short space of time, two diseases were being isolated at the same time in this building, a condition of things I consider very undesirable, and which was only permitted as a temporary measure to meet an emergency.

The nursing staff consists of the matron, 2 staff nurses, and 4 probationers.

I wish again to record my satisfaction with the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties, and the excellent condition maintained in the whole establishment.

The cases admitted during the year were as under :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	57
Diphtheria	...	...	...	30
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	11
Contacts with Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Doubtful case	...	...	...	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			102	<hr/>

Of this number 15 were admitted from outside the district, viz. :—

		Scarlet Fever	Typhoid
Sandgate	...	14	0
Hawkinge	...	0	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		14	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The following death occurred, viz. :—

Diphtheria	1
------------	-----	-----	---

This was a child aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, from 8, Folly Road.

The following cases remained under treatment on December 31st, 1906, viz. :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	12
Diphtheria	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever	...	...	5
		—	
		18	
		—	

There has been no instance of a patient contracting another disease whilst in the Hospital.

One return case of Scarlet Fever occurred, caused by the patient who was discharged being allowed to mix with other members of the family. This child had had a discharge from the ear whilst in the Sanatorium, but was not discharged until a week had elapsed from the time this had ceased.

Appended is a Table of Meteorological observations, taken at the Sanatorium Meteorological Station.

I also enclose the report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., (CANTAB.)

Medical Officer of Health.

Folkestone Urban District.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

BY SANITARY INSPECTORS

Number of

Premises.	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries.)	...	9	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries.)	...	454	16
WORKPLACES (Other than outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	196	—
TOTAL	...	659	16

110

Particulars	(1)	Number of Prosecutions.		
		Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	—
Want of ventilation	...	...	—	—
Overcrowding	...	...	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	—	—
Other Nuisances	...	...	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 10px;">insufficient</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">unsuitable or defective</div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 10px;">not separate for sexes</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">...</div> </div>	...	—	—
		...	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).		...	...	—
Other offences	...	...	...	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				—
Total	...	...	23	—

[†] For distribution has been adopted by

has been adopted by
for persons employed

eeeted	10.	Prosecutions
	(Sections, 109, 110.)	(16.)

3.-HOME WORK

4.-REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses
Tailors
Bootmakers
Upholsterers
Milliners
Dressmakers
Builders
Cycle Makers
Others
	241
Total number of workshops on Register	

Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop-bakehouses, may be enu-merated here.

5.-OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to M.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	3
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector	...
Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5.)	
Other ...	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 1001) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	...
In use at the end of the year ...	...

February, 1907.

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in Workshops and Workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workpeople or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Homework Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

Folkestone Meteorological Chart, 1906.

MONTH.	Mean Temp.	Absolute		Mean Min.	Mean Max.	Mean Daily Range	Sunshine per Jordan's recorder hrs. min.	Rain Fall	Rela- tive Hum- idity.	No. of Sun- less Days.
		Max.	Min.							
JANUARY ...	42.2	54.5	26.5	46.9	37.5	9.4	81	40	3.30	86
FEBRUARY ...	39.2	50.1	28.0	44.1	34.4	9.7	82	45	2.44	86
MARCH ...	41.1	53.7	28.0	45.8	36.5	9.3	118	20	2.18	83
APRIL ...	44.5	66.4	31.5	52.0	37.0	15.0	248	10	1.48	72
MAY ...	52.5	69.6	38.0	58.4	46.6	11.8	188	50	1.93	78
JUNE ...	55.9	72.0	43.0	62.2	49.6	12.6	195	55	2.24	77
JULY ...	61.1	79.8	47.0	67.9	54.4	13.5	255	10	.94	79
AUGUST ...	63.5	84.7	48.5	70.6	56.4	14.2	225	5	.68	72
SEPTEMBER ...	59.2	82.9	47.0	65.6	52.8	12.8	186	23	1.77	76
OCTOBER ...	55.8	69.6	38.6	60.7	50.9	9.8	135	0	4.02	82
NOVEMBER ...	48.1	65.4	34.0	53.2	44.1	9.1	32	35	6.35	85
DECEMBER ...	37.2	55.3	18.5	42.3	32.2	10.1	44	5	2.59	86
										15

Mean Temperature for year, 50°

Total Rainfall ... 29.92 inches.

," Sunshine 1794 hours.

," No. of Rainy Days ... 178

," Sunless Days ... 58

," Relative Humidity 80

Sanitary and Building Inspector's Office,
Folkestone.

*To his Worship the Mayor, and Members of the
Corporation of the Borough of Folkestone.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour and privilege of submitting to you my seventeenth Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1906, which comprises a summary of the work done in the suppression of nuisances, and in otherwise maintaining the high sanitary reputation of the Borough, under powers conferred by the Public Health Acts, The Factory and Workshops Acts, The Shop Hours Act, The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the enforcement of the various Bye-laws made by the Local Authority with respect to water closets, the keeping of animals in proximity to dwellings, and also the administration of new slaughter-house Bye-laws, and the Common Lodging House Bye-laws.

House-to-house inspection has been systematically carried out in certain streets, namely, Alexandra Street, Princess Street, Denmark Street, St. John's Street, Peter Street, Charlotte Street,

East Cliff, and Rossendale Road. As most of the houses in these streets have previously been re-drained, very few serious defects were discovered, and those of a minor character were remedied on verbal request.

I have found a satisfactory result in carrying out the recent instructions of the Sanitary Committee to procure as far as possible the abatement of nuisances by intimation notice, interview or letter ; and most of the notices have been promptly complied with, and without the delay which occurs when we have to go through the tedious process of reporting and serving legal notices. I am also pleased to note that it has not been necessary to resort to any legal proceedings for the abatement of nuisances during the past year.

595 separate nuisances have been discovered during the past year, which is a slight decrease on the number discovered during the previous year. 504 of these nuisances have been abated, and a number are still under observation. These respective nuisances involved the preparation of 100 intimation notices, 116 legal notices specifying the work in detail necessary to be carried out to effectually abate the nuisances and to prevent their recurrence, 346 primary inspections were necessary, and 1254 secondary inspections were also necessary to inspect the work being carried out.

A considerable amount of drain testing has been carried out during the past year, the water, smoke, or chemical test having been applied to 305 houses (not including new buildings). The results of such test necessitating 41 houses being re-drained, and other minor branch repairs, and the drains tested by water on re-construction. I am again pleased to report that there is a continued elevation of the standard of the work carried out by builders in respect to drainage work. I further wish to report that during the past year no combined drains have been dealt with, as in previous years nearly the whole of the combined drains in the Borough have been reconstructed, and few remain to be dealt with.

The Public Elementary Schools have been periodically inspected with respect to their sanitary conveniences. At the North Council Schools the urinals have been considerably improved by the provision of glazed backs and channels. The main drain at the school for a considerable portion was found to be very defective, which caused it to resemble a miniature switch-back railway, and caused a deposit of sewage in the slack places. Some of the pipes were cracked, and the connection to the girls latrines very defective. This part of the drain has been re-laid with new pipes, laid to an even fall, and embedded in cement concrete.

At the Dover Road Board Schools complaints have been received of offensive smells, chiefly from the boys latrines and urinals. I prepared a report to the Education Committee recommending the conversion of the foul trough latrines into single basin latrines, and that the urinals be provided with glazed backs and channels. The St. Peter's Schools require the drains and sanitary conveniences to be re-constructed and modernised before they can be said to be in a proper sanitary state. The remaining schools have been maintained in a good sanitary condition. The improved school sanitation in the Borough is no doubt having a beneficial effect on the general health of the scholars, and has also led to a great diminution in the amount of infectious disease occurring amongst them.

As in previous years, the piggeries and other places where animals are kept, have been periodically inspected to prevent accumulations of refuse and to ensure cleanliness. I am pleased to report that during the past year there has been an absence of disease among animals in these places.

Stables, Mews, Etc.

A considerable amount of periodical inspection has been made of these premises in the Borough which has been all the more necessary seeing that a considerable amount of dwellings are built over these premises, and in the summer time there is a tendency to create overcrowding in some of them. During the past year four

notices have been served ordering the prompt removal of dung. I still find a certain neglect on the part of farmers and others who remove the dung, by not providing proper sheets to bind the dung to the cart, and it often occurs after our streets are cleanly swept by the Corporation sweepers these carts pass along the streets, and the sweepers work is undone. Sanitary defects have been found at the following Stables and Mews. At the Queen's Mews, defective W.C., without water supply. Marine Parade Stables, blocked surface gully. Albion Mews, dirty drinking water tank. Radnor Mews, several bell traps without tops, W.C.'s without water supply, defective drains, and no dustbin. Boscombe Road Stables, defective stable yard paving and yard gutters. Marine Parade Stables, blocked and defective drain. Ethelbert Road Stables, blocked and defective drain, and at the Rossendale Road Stables, no drainage to stables, defective paving, and no proper dungpit.

Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds.

During the past year a regular inspection of the milkshops dairies, and Cowsheds has been maintained in the Borough. There are fourteen registered dairies, and 48 registered purveyors of milk. Their respective premises and utensils have been regularly inspected, and also the churns at the railway stations. In inspecting the cowsheds I found that it was necessary to serve notices to have the limewashing of the walls done in two instances, namely at Warren and Broadmead Farms. I have taken 54 samples of milk for bacteriological examination from the various sources of supply and have sent them to the Clinical Research Association for such examination. Most of the samples were found to be very satisfactory, and will be more fully reported on by the Medical Officer of Health.

Housing of the Working Classes Act.

No representations have been made during the past year under the Housing of the Working Classes Act to the Corporation,

as it appears to be futile to proceed under this Act in dealing with insanitary houses when we have failed to obtain Closing Orders with respect to such hovels as the Narrows Cottages and 48 Radnor Street. I have received notice from the owner of two houses in Peter Street which have been voluntarily closed, that he intended to put these houses into a fit state for occupation. This has been done and the houses are now occupied.

Infectious Disease.

One-hundred-and-two cases of infectious diseases have been removed to the Sanatorium during the past year for treatment. Eight-seven of these cases belong to Folkestone. The remainder from Sandgate and Hawkinge.

It was necessary to disinfect 33 rooms where cases of phthisis had occurred, 50 rooms where diphtheria had occurred, 64 rooms after scarlet fever, 10 rooms after typhoid fever, and 18 miscellaneous (such as cancer, &c.) in all 175 rooms.

There have been 44 loads of bedding and other articles, representing 1,214 articles, taken to the Sanatorium for the purpose of disinfection in the steam disinfecter there.

Food Inspection.

Regular inspections have been made of the Butchers Shops, Fish and Fruit Barrows, Shops, Stalls, &c., or other places where food was prepared or sold. In inspecting the carcases of animals slaughtered in the various slaughterhouses of the Borough I have found them to be mostly of a healthy character, in only two cases I found disease confined to the local organs which necessitated the destruction of the respective organs, but the disease was not sufficiently advanced to justify any interference with the carcases. During the year I have inspected and condemned as unfit for human food, 1 barrel of whiting, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of thick plaice, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of usses,

40 pounds of tripe, 24 chickens weighing 63 pounds, 165 pounds of rump beef, 26 pounds of ox kidneys, 232 pounds of beef (top and flank), 1 fore and two hind quarters of beef weighing 597 pounds. 3 sheep weighing 193 pounds, 23 livers weighing 298 pounds. These were all destroyed with the consent of the owners, and therefore no magisterial proceedings were necessary.

Slaughter Houses.

During the past year the slaughter houses in the Borough have been regularly inspected, there being six registered slaughter-houses, and one yearly licensed slaughter house.

I have found it necessary to have the drains of a slaughter-house in Mill Bay, and also the yard paving relaid. A new removable dung receptacle to a slaughter house on the Bayle. Generally I have found the slaughter house bye-laws fairly well complied with.

Common Lodging Houses.

I have regularly inspected the four Common Lodging Houses in the Borough to see that the bye-laws relating thereto were complied with. I found it necessary to order that certain new bedding be provided to a Common Lodging House in Radnor Street where some of the bedding used had become dilapidated. I have also made inspections of the Lodging Houses so as to prevent watercress and other such articles of food being stored in improper places.

Port Sanitary Authority.

As in former years a careful look out, and inspections have been made of the various ships arriving in the port, so as to prevent the introduction of infectious disease from this source, as in certain north country ports small pox has been more or less prevalent during the year. I have inspected 127 coast-wise vessels on arrival

from Blyth, the Tyne Ports, Sunderland, and also Hartlepool and Goole, and have also made 34 inspections of vessels arriving from foreign ports, chiefly timber laden ships from the Baltic, ships laden with ice from Norway, and others laden with granite. It is pleasing to note that no infectious disease has been imported into the Borough during the past year.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the past year I have purchased 90 samples of food, and also 11 samples of American Tinned Goods ; and have submitted the same to the Public Analyst for analysis. Twelve of these samples were adulterated, 11 of which were milk samples. The percentage adulteration of the milk samples was 12.9, and those with Boracic Acid adulteration 4.83. The samples of tinned American Goods were all found to be of good quality, free from Metallic poison, and in only two samples were there small traces of boracic acid found. A table will be found at the end of the report showing the results of the analyses, and the result of the respective prosecutions where such were instituted. It is to be regretted that there is not a more definite standard fixed for the constituents of milk. The standard of fat for instance being fixed as low as 3 per cent. by the Board of Agriculture, thus there is the incentive held out to milk producers who know that their cows give from 3.5 per cent. to 4.5 per cent. of fat, to reduce the milk by the addition of skim milk to slightly over 3 per cent. After twenty years of administration of these Acts, I am of opinion that 3.25 per cent. is the lowest standard which should be allowable for the sale of milk, that of an inferior quality should be used for calf feeding, while it would be easy to obtain milk of the former standard by proper feeding, and equal periods of milking. My opinion is borne out by the fact, that the average fat percentages of fifty samples of milk purchased last year was no less than 36.5. It therefore appears to be absolute folly to tempt people who produce over 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in this

country of this good quality, to reduce it to the miserably low standard of 3 per cent. of fat.

Bakehouses.

There are now forty bakehouses in the district and these have been regularly inspected, and in most cases kept in a clean condition. The underground bakehouses for which certificates have been granted, have been kept well lighted and ventilated, and kept in a cleanly condition. I have also inspected the various restaurant kitchens where food was prepared or sold, and in ten cases I found them to be in a dirty condition, but on notices being served requiring the owners to cleanse and whitewash the premises, the notices were forthwith complied with.

Sanitary Certificate.

During the past year 134 sanitary certificates have been granted to houses which were found to be in a satisfactory sanitary condition as regards construction, and where the drains were satisfactory on the application of the smoke or water test. This necessitated the drains and sanitary fittings of 191 separate houses being tested, and it was necessary to re-test thirty-four houses to see that certain repair had been properly carried out to justify the issuing of a certificate. I have before pointed out that these certificates should not hold good for a period of over one year, as the drains laid in a clay soil are liable to slight fracture by the expansion and contraction of the clay. Hence it becomes necessary for the drains to be retested and a new certificate issued where such is required.

Factory and Workshops.

The periodical inspections of the various factories, workshops, workplaces and outworkers' premises have been fully maintained during the past year. There are now thirty-one registered

factories in the Borough, 241 workshops, ninety-eight workplaces, and forty-nine outworkers. There are twenty-eight hand laundries, and two factory laundries in the Borough. The following sanitary defects were discovered at the various factories and workshops. One blocked drain, one defective yard paving, one defective water supply two foul W.Cs. and urinals, one defective guttering, one defective ceiling, and fifteen dirty walls and ceilings. In two instances cases of overcrowding were discovered in the workroom. Two cases of scarlet fever occurred among the employees of a dressmaker, but these were promptly isolated at the Sanatorium. A case of diphtheria also occurred at a dressmaker's house, this was also isolated at the Sanatorium. It was necessary to disinfect a room at one of the factory laundries after the removal of a diphtheria case. No disinfection has been necessary at any of the outworkers premises.

For particulars and numbers of inspections see table at back of report.

Public Baths.

During the year 31,540 persons have used the Public Baths. This is an increase on the past years number by 2,218. The total receipts for the year were £345 4s. 7d., the previous year £324 16s. 1d., an increase of £29 8s. 6d. The Corporation instituted a system of giving baths to school children at the low charge of one penny on certain days. Notwithstanding this great advantage I regret that the larger number of children do not avail themselves of the cheap facilities for bathing.

I am, your obedient servant,
JOHN PEARSON,

ASSOC. R. SAN. INST.,

Sanitary Inspector.

Table 1.*Nuisances dealt with during the year.*

- 41 Houses redrained.
- 20 Drains repaired.
- 22 Manholes constructed.
- 13 Drains or soilpipes ventilated.
- 3 Soilpipes removed outside building.
- 13 Long hopper or washout W.C. basins removed.
- 10 Soilpipes repaired.
- 11 New flushing cisterns fixed.
- 10 Flushing cisterns repaired.
- 30 Sink wastepipes cleaned, trapped, or repaired.
- 26 Yard or scullery pavings relaid or repaired.
- 38 Blocked drains or W.C's cleared
- 8 Bath or lavatory wastepipes trapped.
- 1 Bath wastepipe disconnected from soilpipe.
- 32 Defective roofs, gutters, &c., repaired.
- 7 Downspouts disconnected from drain.
- 7 Pan W.C's removed.
- 5 "D" traps removed.
- 9 Foul accumulations removed.
- 7 Dirty tenements cleaned.
- 10 Damp walls rendered dry.
- 64 Dustbins provided.
- 6 Larger flush pipes fixed to W.C's.
- 19 Defective sinks removed and glazed earthenware one fixed.
- 12 Houses provided with water direct from main.

Table II.
FOODS AND DRUGS PURCHASED DURING 1906.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULTS.	REMARKS.
Jan. 19th	8 New Milks	All Genuine	Boracic acid absent in all samples. Average of non fatty solids over 9 per cent.
," "	1 Skim Milk	Adulterated	Contained 30 per cent. extraneous water. Vendor fined £3 and 32/- costs.
," "	1 Irish Whiskey	Adulterated	Contained 373 per cent. of added water, or 2.8 below legal limit. Vendor fined £2 and 35/- costs.
," "	1 Dutch Cheese	Genuine	One sample contained 7.4 per cent. of added water. One sample deficient in fat to the extent of 9 per cent. All ten samples free from Boracic acid. Guilty vendors cautioned by Sanitary Committee.
," "	1 Lard	Genuine	Boracic acid absent in both samples.
," "	3 Butter	Genuine	One sample deficient in fat to the extent of 14 per cent. and contained 1.84 grains of Boracic per pint. Vendor fined 10/- and 31/- costs.
March 24th	10 New Milks	8 Genuine	Sample contained 2.97 grains of Boracic acid per pint. Bench dismissed case.
," May 29th	2 New Milks	Both Genuine	Sample deficient in fat to the extent of 8 per cent. Case dismissed before Bench.
," May 19th	8 New Milks	7 Genuine	3rd portion lost by breakage in transit.
," "	1 Skim Milk	Adulterated	3rd portion lost by breakage in transit.
," "	1 New Milk	Not Genuine	One deficient in fat to the extent of 4 per cent.
June 4th	1 New Milk	1 Genuine	One sample deficient in non-fatty solids indicating presence of added water to extent of 3 per cent.
," 6th	1 New Milk	9 Genuine	One sample contained 5 per cent. of added water. Vendor cautioned. One sample contained 2.71 grains of Boracic acid per pint.
," 11th	2 New Milks	Both Genuine	No preservatives were detected in any of the samples.
," Aug. 18th	10 New Milks	6 Genuine	One sample consisted entirely of Margarine. Vendor fined £5 and 30/- costs.
," Oct. 11th	2 Butters	Both Genuine	Milk represented by 100 parts of sample 280.
," "	8 New Milks	6 Genuine	Both Genuine
," "	2 Butters	Genuine	Genuine
," "	1 Lard	Genuine	Genuine
," "	1 Cheese	All Genuine	Genuine
Dec. 8th	9 New Milks	2 Genuine	Genuine
," "	2 Butters	Both Genuine	Genuine
," 7th	3 Butters	2 Genuine	Genuine
," 8th	1 Lard	1 Lard	Genuine
," "	1 Irish Whiskey	1 Irish Whiskey	Genuine
," "	1 Dutch Cheese	1 Dutch Cheese	Genuine
," "	1 Condensed Milk	1 Condensed Milk	Genuine

- 9 Leaky W.C's repaired.
- 25 Defective W.C's repaired or removed.
- 5 Gullies removed to open air.
- 16 W.C. basins cleaned.
- 17 W.C's provided with anti-syphonage pipes.
- 3 Defective walls or ceilings repaired.
- 15 Lots of fowls removed from premises.
- 2 Bell traps removed.
- 4 Floors repaired, &c.
- 3 Defective dung pits made good.
- 6 Dirty yards cleaned.
- 1 Nuisance through overcrowded house abated.
- 19 Miscellaneous.

Table III.**SANATORIUM.****FOLKESTONE.**

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	23	19	12	30	42
Diphtheria	14	15	7	22	29
Typhoid Fever	8	3	11	—	11
Observation	2	3	3	2	5

SANDGATE.

Scarlet Fever	7	7	2	12	14
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HAWKINGE.

Typhoid Fever	—	1	1	—	1
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Total for all—102.

There has been only one death in the Sanatorium during the past year, one female child from Folkestone.

Table IV.—Public Baths.

Each weekly column of figures is divided into two sub-columns. The first column gives the number of males using the baths, and the second the number of females. The number of bathers is 2218 more than in 1905.

Table V.
FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.

Trade or Business.	Factories.	Workshops.	Outworkers.	Workshops. Domestic	Totals.
Bakers	2	38	...	...	40
Tailors	...	23	20	8	51
Bootmakers	...	18	13	19	50
Upholsterers	...	12	7	3	22
Millinery	...	22	1	...	23
Dressmaking	...	59	3	30	92
Coachbuilding	...	5	...	...	5
Smithing	2	7	...	...	9
Saddlers	...	6	...	...	6
Cycle Makers	...	7	...	...	7
Builders	9	15	...	...	24
Painters	...	7	...	...	7
Ironmongers and Cutlers	1	5	2	...	8
Watchmakers	...	6	...	10	16
Laundries	2	...	...	28	30
Mineral Water Manufacturers	7	...	...	...	7
Printing and Bookbinding	8	1	...	...	9
Others	...	10	3	...	13
 Totals	31	241	49	98	419

OUTWORKERS.

Trade or Business.	Number of Outworkers.	Number of persons employing Outworkers.
Tailors	20	10
Upholsterers	7	2
Milliners	1	1
Dressmakers	3	3
Bootmakers	13	6
Others	5	4
 Totals	49	26

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS (CONTINUED.) INSPECTION.

Premises:	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	9	...	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	454	16	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers Premises)	196	...	...
Total	659	16	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	
Want of cleanliness	16	16	...
Want of ventilation	...	...	...
Overcrowding	2	2	...
Want of drainage to floors	1	1	...
Other nuisances	1	1	...
Sanitary accommodation (unsuitable or defective)	3	3	...
Total	23	23	...

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

Nature of Work.	Number of Inspections.	Unwholesome Premises.		
		Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel (making, &c.)	284	3	3	...
Furniture and Upholstery	43	...	...	...
Umbrellas	24	1	1	...
Total	351	4	4	...

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories (Failure to fix Abstract of Factory and Workshops Act)	
Underground Bakehouses	3
(Certificates granted during year)	0

Table VI.

Number of Articles disinfected in Steam Disinfecter at Sanatorium.

DESCRIPTION.				NUMBER OF ARTICLES.
Pieces of clothing	...	...	...	256
Eighteen boxes containing clothes	...	...	...	378
Blankets	...	...	...	89
Pillows	...	...	...	83
Mattresses	...	...	...	56
Oddments	...	...	...	49
Bolsters	...	...	...	36
Sheets	...	...	..	32
Counterpanes	..	...	...	24
Towels	...	...	...	21
Handkerchiefs	...	...	...	20
Jackets and Coats	...	...	...	19
Fronts and Collars	...	...	...	18
Straw Palliasses	...	...	...	18
Boots and Shoes	...	...	...	16
Pieces of Carpet	...	...	...	15
Stockings	...	...	...	14
Dressing and Sleeping Gowns	...	..	..	12
Dresses	..	...	...	11
Quilts	...	...	...	9
Flock Beds	..	...	..	7
Cushions	...	...	...	7
Feather Beds	...	..	..	6
Carpets	...	...	...	5
Handbags, &c.	...	...	...	5
Curtains	...	...	...	4
Pillow Slips	...	...	...	4
Total numbers				1214